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THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1870.

Mr. Lewis W. Stevenson is a duly authorized General Agent for the New Era in the State of Texas.

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THE ORGANIZATION of the new Cincinnati school board, by the election throughout of officers in favor of retaining the Bible in the schools, shows that the election of the board last spring was a substantial victory for the friends of Bible-reading, and not a defeat, as was persistently represented in some quarters at the time.

THE NEW YORK *Independent* of last week states that Dr. Boynton is now and has long been a member of the New School presbytery of Cincinnati, and will soon connect himself with a Washington presbytery. These facts were stated lately in presbytery at Washington, as a warrant for Dr. Boynton's supplying the Assembly's Church, the title-deeds of which require that none but Presbyterian preaching be allowed.

DOCTRINES SNUBBED.—The rebel Gen. Jeff. Thompson was called upon in New York by two of the square-jawed aldermen of that city, who began to express their admiration of the South and its recent cause. Soon after they began, their hero asked them if they had fought for the South during the war, and they replied that they had confined their valuable services to "annoying the Abolitionists at home." Then their hero wrathfully arose, chided them for their happy martyrdom, said he intended to train in their company no more, and bowed them out. The time is near at hand when these cowardly Copperheads, who "assisted the South" by "annoying the Abolitionists at home," will be placed in history where they belong, with the Tories and Cowards of the Revolution.

A New Orleans correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* says: "Before the war few persons, comparatively, engaged in cotton planting without a large capital. The planter could not hire, and as he was compelled to own his negroes, only those with capital or credit could engage in planting with a hope of success. A capital of \$25,000 or more was necessary for operation. Now there is a different state of affairs. Labor is open to all. The man of enterprise can, with three or four thousand dollars, hire his land and laborers, or work with the latter on shares, and thus raise as much cotton as was done under the old system with a cash outlay of \$50,000. The result of this is that the production is stimulated, and in that section at least money is plentiful among the many, and not, as in former years, confined to the favored few. And there are ten cotton planters now to where there was one then. I refer to Northern Texas specially, but I do not doubt the effect is general in the South."

IN A very short time California will be able to supply the country with raw and manufactured silk. This will prove a very valuable addition to our home industries, and do much toward bringing the balance of trade with Europe permanently in our favor. But then California silk manufacturers will injure similar industries in France now supported by American money. And the free-trade advocates will soon be prepared to show that the silk of France must be admitted free of all duties, for the ostensible purpose of encouraging ship-building on the Penobscot, but, in fact, to put money in the purse of a score of New York importers. With the development of new industries among our own people, the cause of protection is gaining firm friends. In the course of another year California silk-growers will vote solidly with the iron men of Pennsylvania, the cotton manufacturers of New England, and the sugar-growers of the South, against fostering foreign manufactures to the serious detriment of those of our own land.

TRoubles AT AN INDIAN AGENCY.—In a letter received from Asa M. Janney, United States Indian agent at Santee Agency, Nebraska, that officer writes as follows: "A terrible event occurred at the Agency this morning. Alexander Cook, the head workman at the mill that is being built, complained that an Indian named Moses Goodteacher, who was at work on the foundation of the mill, did not throw the earth as far at one time as he ought to. The distance being fifteen feet, the Indian said he could not do it, but that he would throw it from the pit to the first bench, being about half the distance, and from thence to the surface. Cook said if he did not obey him he would kill him, to which the Indian replied, 'Shoot me if you want to,' and seated himself upon a stone. Cook proceeded to a house about one hundred and fifty yards distant, procured a gun, and upon coming up to the Indian deliberately shot him through the head, without any further provocation. Three Indians who were at work on the mill saw him reloading his gun, when they wrenched it from him and broke it over his head, causing numerous fractures and instant death." The three Indians have been arrested, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has ordered that they have counsel when their cases are tried.

What is a Coolie?

Words of a very harmless signification in themselves are sometimes so perverted as to have a very odious meaning in the popular mind. The term Coolie, for instance, seems to be now generally understood to signify a very odious system of slavery to which all Chinese emigrants are reduced. The popular idea is that all Chinamen in this country were sold for a term of years before leaving their country to some unprincipled speculator. But the truth is that no such bargain and sale can be made, or, if made, can be enforced in this country. No matter what bargain a Chinaman may make in his own country, the moment he lands on our shore he is a freeman, and may carry out his contract or not, at his pleasure, subject only for damages for its violation, precisely as any citizen is liable in the same way. They may bind themselves to work three or five years for money they have borrowed to carry their passage to this country. But there is no law in this country to enforce such a contract. The money must be collected in a civil suit, precisely as any other debt may be collected. The term Coolie, as it is popularly understood, cannot be applied to the Chinese now here, or who may come here. They are not slaves for an hour after landing on our shore, no matter how rigidly they may be bound to serve some one for a term of years.

But the real meaning of the word Coolie is quite different, and may very properly and without offence be applied not only to the Chinese emigrant, but to all laborers, whether Irish, German, American, or African. It simply means a common laborer in this country. Some time since a letter was addressed to the Governor of California, who had joined in this hue and cry against Chinese emigrants, in which it is said that "Coolie is not a Chinese word, but was imported for use there from foreign parts, as it had been into this country. What its original signification was, the writer continues, is not known; but in California it means a common laborer and nothing more. We have never known it used among us as a designation of a class such as you have in view—persons bound to labor under contracts which they can be forcibly compelled to comply with. The Irishmen who are engaged in digging down your hills, the men who unload ships, who clean your streets, or even drive your drays, would, if they were in China, be considered Coolies; trades men, mechanics of every kind, and professional men, would not. None of us are Coolies, if by that word you mean bound men or contract slaves. The other matter which you allude to, their leaving their families in pledge as security for the performance of their contract, is inconsistent with their character and absurd. Have you ever inquired what the holder of such a pledge could do with them? If he used any force toward them, he would be guilty of an offence, and be punished by the laws, just as in any other country; and if he treated them well, they would only be a burden and an additional expense to him."

This question of Chinese emigration to our country, and its probable bearing upon the interests of the American laboring man, as well as its influence upon society generally, is absorbing so much of public attention, and is withal the subject of so much popular misunderstanding that we deem it our duty to throw what light we can upon the subject. JELIAS A. PALMER, Esq., who has spent many years among the Chinese in California, has communicated some information to the Boston *Advertiser* which will help to disabuse the public mind in regard to the character of these emigrants, and the nature of the arrangement which is so severely denounced as the "Coolie trade."

Mr. PALMER first refers to the social position which the majority of Chinamen occupy. They are, he says, the poor of that great nation. They are not slaves, nor even Coolies, in its offensive sense. And yet it is constantly charged against them that they are Coolie slaves, "imported" by cruel task-masters, who receive the greater part of their wages, and that they leave their families in pawn as security for their fidelity. A leading Republican newspaper, whose views of the question are sound, recently fell into the mistake of acknowledging this latter as a lamentable fact. Such allegations have their only foundation in the minds of unscrupulous demagogues appealing to the prejudices of the ignorant and narrow-minded portion of the community. The Chinaman is not like the Yankee, or indeed like any of the Circassian race; his love of country, of his domestic ties, and the interest his family ever retain in him, prevent him from throwing himself upon the world, outside the United Kingdom, with no guarantee for his support while living, or his return to the shades of his ancestors if death interposes. The American will start to-morrow for any new quarter of the globe, if there may be found sufficient bait for his acquisitiveness upon arrival; he never asks how he shall get home again; he does not even pause to inquire what will be his fate if the spoil is all divided ere he reach the golden shore; the world is wide, and in a certain sense it is all alike to him.

Not so the Chinaman; he wants to know where he is going, how many of his nation-ality are there, how long he must stay, what will be his wages when there, and what provision will be made for him in case of sickness, death or desire to return. This has led to the richer class of Chinese, the merchants and capitalists, forming sort of mutual insurance societies for the benefit of the poor; knowing their countrymen so well, they know how to assist them to come here, and aid them when in a strange land. A very commendable system it would appear to a disinterested mind. But these companies do not do this for nothing, says some one ironically. No; and do our insurance companies? Do the capitalists who guarantee us against loss by fire, or by accident, who protect our families from want and our ships from the consequences of disaster, do they do it all from motives of pure benevolence?

Much as the influx of this class of emigrants may clash with the interests of American laborers, and however bitter the pill may be to Trades Unions, we know of no way to prohibit them from coming here in such numbers as they choose to come, without stultifying ourselves as a nation. It would be inconsistent with our whole policy, and at variance with all our professions. We may impose all necessary restrictions upon them, when here, and subject them to much unjust legislation. But we can't close our doors to them, any more than we can to the Irish or German. Yet there will be demagogues everywhere of both parties who, in hopes of winning for their support the members of American Trades Unions, will advocate the enactment of laws absolutely to prohibit the landing of a Chinaman on our shores. This illiberal and proscriptive policy may prove palatable to the class of men who it is intended to cajole. But it will be a losing game in the end. No man will ever be made President on such an issue.

Congress will adjourn *sine die*, to-morrow (Friday), after a session of seven months and a half.

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No Mercy for Colored Men.

The Democratic leaders throughout the nation have shown themselves as stupid as they are arrogant and wicked. But in some of the States they prove themselves especially stupid. In Delaware for instance, their hatred for Republicanism and therefore for colored men, and their wild sympathy for the rebels, has made them stark blind even to their own interests. And they exhibit this blind infatuation in their studied injustice to the colored men of that State. Their abuse is a matter of course. But they carry their hatred to such an extent as to be downright cruel. No colored man in Delaware can receive the simplest justice at the hands of a Democratic official. As far as they have the power to make them so, a colored man is as much a chattel there as in the days of slavery. But we started with the propriety that there is no mercy for a colored man in that State any more than justice. Our authority is the *Wilmington Commercial*. In proof of this fact the *Commercial*, in a late article upon this subject, asserts that Governor SALISBURY, whose family seek to carry the State in their breeches pocket as another family formerly boasted that they did, "never pardons or relieves a colored man." It states in evidence of this charge that only a few months ago there was a poor weak-minded negro to be hung at Newcastle in that State.

It admits that he was a party to a base crime, but claims that there were many circumstances going to prove that his part was indirect, inactive, and confined simply to a knowledge of the perpetration. Governor Salisbury was asked to relieve this man, so that he might be imprisoned, instead of hung. He was asked this by some of the most prominent gentlemen of the town of Newcastle; by Christian ministers who had visited the poor wretch in jail, and seen how feebly glimmered his intellect; by leading members of the Governor's own political organization, whose words of advice could have had no origin but in sincerity; and by other gentlemen, who hesitated to hang such a man for such an offence. But the Governor was deaf to such appeals. There was no reprieve; the Newcastle gentlemen petitioned to marble, and the colored man was hung, leaving upon the head of Governor Salisbury, as his own party friends passionately and publicly declared the blood of the victim.

Again, last week the black man Barnell lay in Dover jail, under sentence of death. In his case it was urged upon Governor Salisbury that it was gravely doubtful whether he was guilty at all. He protested his innocence to the last moment, as he had at all times done, and for these and other reasons petitions were sent from the leading men of Dover, the lawyers at the bar, and others, asking for at least a reprieve. Like those from Newcastle, the petitions were signed by the Governor's own party friends, who would surely have taken no such steps but in compassion and Christian unwillingness to kill an innocent man. But again their words of appeal were wasted. The Governor could have reprieved the man with a stroke of his pen, but he preferred to hang him. If his heart was not steeled against appeals for mercy, it was worse, it thirsted for the black man's blood. Darnell died.

It need not be said, in reference to these facts, that Mr. Salisbury never interposes the Executive clemency which is in his hands to use. In the most marked contrast to the cases we cite, was his treatment of the man Register, who at the bay-shore, in Kent county, some three years ago, unprovokedly and maliciously shot down a colored man. The act, done in open daylight, was a most cold-blooded and causeless murder, for which the reckless perpetrator should have been severely, if not capitally, punished. But, in this case, the Governor could not hang the colored man; he was unfortunately dead by the bullet of Register. Had he survived that, the Governor would have been glad, if we may draw a reasonable inference from his subsequent course, to have seen him upon the gallows. As that could not be, however, the homicide was first favored by the remission of a part of his sentence. He had been ordered by the court to be whipped, but the Governor hurried to interfere that that should not be done. Though men are lashed for stealing a loaf of bread, or an ear of corn, they could not be for the trifling offence of shooting negroes; so the whipping was remitted. Next, the imprisonment of the convict in the Dover jail was reduced to a mere formality, so that he passed in and out almost at will, dined at a hotel, and was not always inside the prison at night. Finally, after this farcical pretence of punishment for a few months, the same Governor Salisbury kindly and humanely came to his relief, wrote his broad charter of pardon, and released him, and that was the end of the pretended punishment!

The *Commercial* alleges that these are facts which cannot be gainsaid. No one will doubt it, they are so in keeping with the whole character of rebel Democrats, who, like those of Delaware, failed to profit by the lesson of the war. They are destitute alike of mercy, justice, and common sense on all political questions. The colored man, remembering who struck off his fetters, is disposed to unite his political fortunes with the party who made him a voter. The Salisbury's, who are representative Democrats, can therefore entertain no other feeling than one of bitter hatred for them. They are incapable of even ordinary humanity to these new-made citizens. It will be well for our colored friends everywhere to make a note of this act of cruel injustice, and to bear in mind that it is but a fair exhibition of the treatment they will receive from Democrats whenever and wherever they dare to lay aside ordinary prudence.

President Grant's Renomination.

Republican papers in various parts of the country are taking ground in favor of the renomination of General Grant for the Presidency. The Baltimore *American* has declared itself in favor of a second term for the man who has thus far proved himself so able and honest, and has so faithfully redeemed all his pledges to the people before his first election. The Richmond *Journal* has also expressed its very decided preference for General Grant. Other Republican papers are agitating the question of a second term for him. And without expressing any preference of our own, we may say that we have not a doubt of President Grant's renomination, provided he will accept it; and, provided further, that he continues for the next year to discharge his obligations to the people with the same fidelity and zeal as he has since his inauguration. And we shall have quite as little doubt that, if renominated, he will be triumphantly elected.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—The Chicago *Tri-bune*, the leading Radical organ of the North-west, admits that there is "some prospect" of Judge Carpenter's election as Governor of South Carolina, "on account of the gross mismanagement and shameful and alarming pecuniary and prodigality practiced by the carpet baggers who are running the government of South Carolina—Lancaster (S. C.) *Ledger*."

The *Ledger* is mistaken in thinking the *Tri-bune* a "leading Radical organ." It once deserved that honored title; but it long since fell from grace, and it now has no other politics than free trade and the almighty dollar.

The New Freedman's Bank.

Material prosperity, as a rule, is consequent upon moral or mental elevation. The vicious heathen grovels in filth and discomfort. In highly moral and Christian communities we find everywhere physical evidences of thrift and comfort. The temperate, uncivilized Indian is content with his wigwam and blanket, whilst his civilized neighbor seeks to surround himself with all the material appliances and luxuries of life. With the former imprudence and laziness are the parent of want and misery, whilst the conduct of the latter is characterized by providence and thrift.

The barbarities of slavery depressed the colored people of America to the lowest state of moral and physical existence. But freedom and education are developing in them all the virtues that characterize races or nations who are guaranteed by just laws and impartial legislation all their heaven-bestowed rights.

The far-sighted friends of the colored people felt throughout the struggle that entailed in the bestowal upon them of the privileges and immunities they now possess, that they would prove no exception to the rule—that the influences of freedom would develop in them all the virtues that distinguish white men in the enjoyment of the same blessings. In that belief, we say with pride and gratification, they have not been disappointed.

On every side we are greeted by evidences of their moral and material progress. They display ability and zeal in contributing, by the independent cultivation of our Southern staples, to the productive wealth of the country.

At the close of the war, when the South was in almost a chaotic state, when the country resounded with most dismal croakings over the future of the colored people, when even some of their tried friends doubted their ability, under the then adverse circumstances, to sustain themselves against the tide of depressing influences that set so strongly against them, there were men who, from long intimacy with their character and capacity, cherished the firmest convictions of their success in the new relations. Foremost amongst them was J. W. ALTON, the President of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

When he first broached his intention of inaugurating this institution, he was met on all sides with discouragement and prognostications of failure. Firmly relying, however, on the estimate he had formed from a long experience of the thrift and capacity of the colored people, he never faltered in his intention; and the success that has crowned his exertion marks him as a real benefactor to the people his efforts in this direction have so well served to elevate.

From its commencement until the present course of this institution has been one of uninterrupted prosperity. From a small beginning at Washington it has ramified its influence throughout the principal cities of the South, and almost every week brings a demand for a branch institution from some Southern centre of industry, that a safe deposit may be had for the surplus means the former poverty-stricken slave is now enabled to save from the rewards of his unremitting industry and praiseworthy economy.

So extensive has this institution become, and so prudent and profitable has been its management, that it has been now found necessary to erect for its convenience a bank building, which, placed as it will be, in one of the finest parts of our national capital, will prove an ornament to the city, and a monument to the wisdom and foresight of the projectors of the company.

This corporation has just entered into a contract with ROBERT J. HENRY, Esq., to erect for them on the land they have purchased, on the northeast corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, a magnificent building, at a cost of \$58,823.

The architects, Messrs. STARKWEATHER & PLOWMAN, have submitted a design, which the company have accepted.

It is not intended that the bank shall occupy the whole of the premises, a portion will be used for stores. It is also the determination of some wealthy and public spirited individuals, whose names are a guarantee of success, to build on the other portions of the same land, a hotel, to rival the Arlington in spaciousness and splendor. Its architectural design will so harmonize with that of the bank as to give the whole the appearance of one magnificent structure.

Truly we live in a changeable age. Who would have been so rash ten years ago, as to have prophesied that the colored people, then in a state of abject slavery and destitution, regarded as degraded and incapable, would within a decade, through their industry in the condition of freemen, contribute by their prudent thrift, so fine a structure to the adornment of the capital of the nation, that so scorned and oppressed them.

What Honest Officers Do.

If the old adage that a penny saved is a penny earned be a sound maxim, which no one will deny, then our Republican administration is doing its full share towards earning means to pay off the public debt. During the past year, ending Jan. 1, 1870, the receipts from internal revenue amount to \$50,430,917 more than the year before. Here is what the Government has saved, and therefore earned. This is a large amount by twenty million of dollars than the income tax has brought into the Treasury for the same purpose. The following table, which we find in the New York *Independent*, presents a comparative statement of the revenue from January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1870:

	Jan. 1, 1869, to March, 1869, to April, 1870.	April, 1870.
Sources.		
Spirits.....	\$35,869,231	\$61,597,890
Tobacco.....	22,486,741	34,949,644
Farm & Liqueurs.....	7,538,032	7,076,874
Post & Receipts.....	7,280,743	7,839,100
Sales.....	7,965,975	10,318,898
Income Tax.....	35,483,372	40,729,517
Banks & Bankers.....	3,729,820	4,539,946
Special Taxes.....	9,270,422	9,824,171
Legacies.....	1,647,539	1,882,610
Successions.....	1,477,899	1,688,350
Art's in Sch'l's A.....	839,765	925,216
Passports.....	25,509	27,560
Penalties.....	2,458,291	2,760,188
Stamps.....	1,345,791	814,046
	18,173,436	19,879,874
	\$164,819,973	\$204,863,890

Let copperheads, therefore, growl as they may, the administration of President GRANT has been a financial success in the vigor with which the revenue has been collected and in the economy of public expenditures. The national debt at the time of his inauguration stood at \$2,738,803,598; and at the end of his first year it was \$2,651,668,795. This shows a reduction of \$87,134,803 in a single year, and that, too, without any increase, but rather with a decrease, in the rate of taxation.

The surplus revenue of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, amounts to about \$100,000,000, and for the year ending June 30, 1871, under our present revenue laws, it will not be less than \$130,000,000. The elasticity of the revenue will add about \$15,000,000 by the natural growth of taxable trade; and the reduction on the pension and bounty list, with reduced expenses of the army and economy in the civil service, will easily add \$15,000,000 more.

Where Our Interests Lie.

It is as much the duty of men to consult their interests as their principles. We don't mean that they may sacrifice their principles for the sake of their interests. This is not necessary. But the sacred book has declared that the man who does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel. The question is now beginning to press upon our people with especial force, what course does our interest require us to adopt in reference to the two political parties which now divide the people of the nation?

Can we with safety trust the people, or with honor help into power the party which inaugurated a long and bloody war, costing four billions of dollars of money, and more than a quarter of a million of lives, to perpetuate and extend the cruel curse of slavery, who bitterly resisted the proclamation of emancipation and murdered its author, who fought at every inch, by foul means even oftener than fair, every measure introduced into Congress by Republicans to secure even the simplest personal rights to our people, and who resisted with the vindictiveness of fiends the bill to make us citizens and voters? And who, up to this hour, have done all bold, bad men could do to degrade and oppress us?

Are not our interests clearly with the party who, on the day of its inauguration sixteen years ago, took ground against any more slave territory, and in favor of the abolition of slavery in this District, which ten years ago accepted the gage of battle for its total destruction, and which has favored every law necessary to our complete enfranchisement? Democrats everywhere, that our votes seems necessary to their success, will make us fair promises—but we can't trust them.

Deep down in their hearts is an irrational feeling of hatred for us. They are our life-long and natural enemies. They liked us very well as slaves, just as they do now their horses, because our labor supported them. But they never will forget, and never will lose a safe opportunity to avenge, our active and powerful aid to the loyal cause, that we, rather than they, receive the reward of our own labor, and that they have ceased to own us. There are some ex-slave owners who are naturally kind, and upon whose good faith we might rely, even should they have the power to oppress us.

But as a class we have nothing to hope from the old slave oligarchy—even less from the poor whites—of the South. Until the party to which alone we are indebted for the proud title of American citizens, possessing equal rights with all other citizens, does something to for our confidence, let us, for our own sakes, as well as from a sense of justice and gratitude, cast in our lot with the Republican party. They have left us none some things they ought they ought to have done; but all we have owe to them, and it has been secured in spite of the most persistent and bitter Democratic opposition.

What we Pay England for Iron.

We present below the quantity of iron imported into this country for the twenty years between 1850 and 1869, inclusive:

Year.	Bills.	Pig Iron.	Iron of all kinds.
1850.....	159,080	74,874	235,521
1851.....	226,350	67,259	343,223
1852.....	294,750	91,873	343,368
1853.....	358,704	114,227	518,930
1854.....	339,439	109,483	506,908
1855.....	153,919	98,924	342,831
1856.....	186,594	59,011	385,899
1857.....	215,106	51,794	332,100
1858.....	301,894	41,985	343,368
1859.....	383,958	72,317	518,930
1860.....	146,610	71,497	327,570
1861.....	89,388	110,025	260,116
1862.....	10,186	22,147	53,236
1863.....	20,506	31,097	141,161
1864.....	142,457	102,233	317,317
1865.....	63,327	44,601	159,815
1866.....	117,878	108,304	344,442
1867.....	183,840	134,238	410,614
1868.....	300,160	96,546	473,782
1869.....	346,500	148,383	596,550

For the single year of 1869 we paid to British iron importers of iron over \$463,441,427 in gold. A large portion of this enormous sum went into the pockets of British laborers. Every pound of this iron might have been made in the United States, and every dollar of this gold would then have been paid to American laborers and manufacturers, and kept in the country.

But this is but a small portion of the gross amount paid by us to the British capitalists in the last twenty years. It will average probably two hundred millions of dollars a year, and in twenty years amount to not less than four thousand millions of dollars! This stupendous sum has all been drained from our country in gold to build up English manufactures and sustain English laborers. Four billions of dollars might, but for the British supply of American free traders, all gone to enrich our own laborers, and build up our own industry. Can anyone conceive of a more stupid and ruinous policy than this encouragement of English capital and labor to the ruin of our own? And it seems to us as wicked as it is stupid; for it is a studied design to take from our workmen the very means of sustaining life. It can have no other effect than to degrade labor here to the low standard of Europe.

Beauties of Free Sunday Whiskey.

When the copperhead Democracy of New York got possession of the State—legislative, executive, and judicial—one of their first acts was to repeal the law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday in the city of New York. The effect of removing all restrictions upon Sunday drinking has been to increase crime on that day to an almost indefinite extent. Under the old Republican law the arrests on Monday were not half as much as on any other day. But since Democracy has had full sway on that day, crime, and of course Monday arrests, have been doubled. That our readers may see how absolute a control the ruffians now have of the city, and how fearfully they exercise their power, we give the following heading of an article from the New York *Herald*, describing the carnival of rum on a single Sunday:

"The Devil let Loose; Reveling in Rum; The Pistol, Knife and Club; Criminals on the Rampage; Murders, Assassinations, Affrays and Assaults; the Bowdler's Saturday Night and Sunday Morning; A Terrible Record of Crime."

This is genuine Democracy reduced to practice.

Following in Republican Foot-steps.

In view of the criticism of the New York *Independent* and several mealy-mouthed Republican papers, we are not surprised that the *Western Catholic* has a bitter attack at the Administration, for the reason that Gen. GRANT, Mr. COLFAX, and HAMILTON FISH, have signified their sympathy with the objects of the Evangelical Alliance, to meet in New York in September. But if these gentlemen had approved, instead, the objects of the Ecumenical Council, the *Catholic* would have found great cause to praise them. They have merely taken the liberty, which yet belongs to all private gentlemen in this country of expressing their own opinions concerning religious matters. How long that liberty may be accorded us, will depend entirely on the success in extending its power here which attends the church of Rome.

The Howard School at Columbia, South Carolina.

The Howard School for the education of the Freedmen, at Columbia, South Carolina, was established by the Freedmen's Bureau in 1865. Since the support it originally received from that source has been withdrawn, it has been maintained mainly by charities from the North. There are 11 teachers nine white and two colored—all female; the nine white ladies are all from the North. The scholars numbered during the past month 475, of both sexes. The Principal is Miss S. Augusta Haley, who has won golden opinions by the energy and patience with which she has conducted the school from its first establishment. The three last days of June were occupied in examining the classes, in awarding prizes, and in vocal and devotional exercises. Tuesday was devoted to the primary department; Wednesday to the intermediate; and Thursday to the Grammar department, the highest grade thus far reached. The result of the examinations are highly creditable to both the teachers and the taught. The proficiency attained by the pupils is highly gratifying; but the disadvantages under which they have labored must not be forgotten, nor must the expectation of scholarship be too high. In spelling, reading, writing, geography, history, and music they excel. In general the girls are quicker and brighter than the boys. In higher studies, which demand more thought, portions of arithmetic, as fractions, and syntax in grammar—there appears a less decided progress. In these branches, outside of the drilling, there was not shown any evidence of the fine attainments; but the patient and laborious drilling of their instructors appeared at every step. A large portion of the higher classes examined are of mixed races. In one class of 31 there were 24 girls and 7 boys, and of these 23 were mixed and 8 full black. In another class of seven, two only were black. In another of twelve, four were black. At the close of each day's examination prizes were awarded to the most meritorious in the several classes. These were given for proficiency in studies, punctuality, good deportment,